

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 768—Third Year.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

Circulation 1,500

MAUA BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101-103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour, 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, 7 per cent.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, 12 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, 7 per cent.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.
P. P. MAUA & CO.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, situated to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank—
First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.
Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.
Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing, endorsing and transferring securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously contracted under conditions established for such class of operations.
Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred thousand, in which case forty-eight hours' notice is required to be given at the Office of the Bank.
Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Salto, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.
Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.
The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m.
P. P. MAUA & CO.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDER S.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on Mexico, Pinar del Rio, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. BARRETT and Co., Bankers, LIVERPOOL. Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 65 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa).
THOMAS B. HALL.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

UNION BANK OF IRELAND

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

IRELAND.

Drafts payable at any of the undermentioned branches of THE NATIONAL BANK
Can be obtained from
WANKLYN AND CO.,
No. 28 Calle SAN MARTIN.

Athlone	Ennis	Mitchelstown
Athy	Fermoy	Monaghan
Ballina	Galway	Mountmellick
Ballinasloe	Kanturk	Mullingar
Boyle	Kilkeenny	Newagh
Carlow	Kilmealy	Newcastle
Carraigmacross	Alluragh	County Limerick
Carraig-on-oar	Alturagh	New Ross
Cashel	Kingstown	Rathfriland
Castleross	Limerick	Roscommon
Charleville	Lisamore	Roscrea
Clonahilly	Lisdoon	Thurles
Clonmel	Longford	Tipperary
Cork	Loughrea	Trillick
Dublin	Macrae	Tuam
Dungarvan	Malone	Waterford
Ennis	Midleton	Wexford

British & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association
Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.
GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
" Felipe Llavallol.
" Eduardo Lomb.
" Ambrosio B. Leizaola.
" Enrique Tonkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Guaileguaychu Steam Navigation Co.

PORTS OF THE URUGUAY.

S.S. "ERA."

By special request of the commercial community of this city and the towns on the coast of the River Uruguay, and with the view of facilitating the exchange of correspondence between Buenos Ayres and the above-mentioned ports, the "ERA" will be despatched from Buenos Ayres every Monday at One o'clock in the Afternoon, and on her return from Montevideo, the 1st of August, proximo.
The "ERA" will arrive in Buenos Ayres, on her return from the Uruguay, every Saturday morning, at 12 1/2 m.

Notice to Shippers for the Uruguay Ports.

The National S.S. "ERA" will leave Buenos Ayres for the Uruguay every Monday at One o'clock in the Afternoon, and on her return from Montevideo, the 1st of August, proximo. Cargo must be put on board the lighters every Saturday.
Parcels will be received at the Agency, Calle Cuyo, up to Nine o'clock, and Specie up to Eleven o'clock in the morning of the day of sailing.
238 CALLE CERRITO. 27 15p.

Iron Houses.

One or Two-roomed Iron Houses—each room is 14 feet square—cheap, portable, and easily put up.
238 CALLE CERRITO. 27 15p.

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

(Limited).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

Capital—1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of interest from 1st July, 1864, until further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.

Allowed 6 per cent.

Charged 12 per cent.

Fixed Deposits.

For ninety days 7 per cent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum more than the rate for ninety days fixed deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From the 1st July, 1864, till further announcement, the rate for this class of deposits will be 8 per cent. per annum.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this city. The head-office are in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The ROYAL is remarkable for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements; for the largest life bonuses (£2 per cent per annum) ever continuously declared during 15 years by any Co.; for the enormous extent of its transactions, showing £700,000 in new life insurances for 1863, and a fire revenue of £200,000 per annum; for its security, which is given rise to the proverb "as safe as the City"; for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half-a-million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality tables. Hence the English press of all countries, including over 25 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.

The report for 1863 shows that "all the property of the Co. amounting to £246,070 is real and substantial property," the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase, during 14 years, on fire business was 500 per cent, and on life business 150 per cent.

As the ROYAL is authorized to issue policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which already shows an annual revenue of £200,000. Life claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to

HENRY A. GREEN and Co., Ship-brokers, 85 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

Notre—Prospectuses and illuminated almanacs may be had on application at the Office.

X. J.

Steam-boat Agency

And General Commissions,

WILLIAM MATTI & CO.,

30—CANGALLO—30.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,

COBRENTES

Will leave every Monday and Friday, and returns every 8 days and Wednesday.

FOR ROSARIO,

Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolas—voyage by the Parana de las Palmas taking Cargo and Passengers—the Nat. Steamer

P. A. F. O. N.

Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at Twelve o'clock Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,

The National Steamer

D. O. R. O. T. A. S.

Leaves the "Boca de las Nuevas Yelutas" every Friday after the arrival of the Parana, and returns every Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,

Santa Fe, and intermediate ports, the Mail Steamer

P. A. F. O. N.

Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after the arrival of the Parana, and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Parana, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES,

Calling at Parana, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Doya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer

E. M. E. R. A. D. A.

Leaves Rosario in combination with the Parana, on Tuesday, August 16th, and returns on Friday, 19th August.

FARES.

Montevideo (cabin) 4 Santa Fe, do. 21

Zarate, do. 4 Parana, do. 24

San Pedro, do. 8 La Paz, do. 36

Obligado, do. 10 Bella Vista, do. 36

San Nicolas, do. 12 Casilla de la Esquina, do. 41

Gualeguay, do. 16 Empedrado, do. 41

Rosario, do. 18 Corrientes, do. 52

San Lorenzo, do. 18

Diamante, do. 20

Deck Half Price.

FREIGHTS.

Montevideo, per ton 6 Parana 10

Rosario, do. 6 La Paz 10

 San Nicolas, do. 12 | Bella Vista 10 || Corrientes, do. 12 | Casilla de la Esquina 10 |
| The Uruguay Ports, do. 10 | Goya 10 |

FOR GUYABA,

Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer

MARQUES DE OLINDA.

Captain Hipolito de S. Baticourt, leaves on 16th Sept.

FARES.

San Nicolas, do. 20 Corrientes, do. 60

Rosario, do. 20 Asuncion, do. 80

Parana, do. 23 Curumbas, do. 132

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

La Zingara and Istrin.

All Parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ships are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this date, otherwise special order will be given by Government to the respective Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.

G. WILKS

No. 7 Calle Mayo.

D 3 x

Dr. F. Bourse.

SURGEON DENTIST,

Of New York.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200

CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful

suit of rooms, fitted up in the most modern style,

affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining

excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. It

has recently received an addition of the most modern and

approved instruments with monthly information by each

European Packet of the latest and most important im-

provements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest im-

proved gas fixture, can always afford relief to those suffer-

ing from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

New Work on the Argentine Republic.

In the Press and will shortly be Published, in one volume,

with Maps, Illustrations, Appendices, and Statistical Tables.

Dr. F. Bourse.

SURGEON DENTIST,

Of New York.

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200

CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful

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Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.

SPRING MEETING, NOV. 3, 1864.

First Race, 12 Noon.

Three Hundred Dollars, with Three

Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 14lb. Once round.

Second Race, 12 1/2 p.m.

Amateur Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with

Five Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 14lb. Half round.

Third Race, 1 p.m.

Buenos Ayres Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars

with Five Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 14lb. One

and a half round.

Fourth Race, 3 p.m.

Ladies' Purse—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Seven

Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 14lb. Once round.

Fifth Race, 3 1/2 p.m.

Chilengé Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Six

Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 14lb. Two rounds.

Sixth Race, 4 p.m.

Committee's Purse—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with

Five Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 14lb. Once round.

Seventh Race, 5 p.m.

Consolation Stakes (for beaten horses of the day)—

Entry, Two Hundred Dollars, with Three Thousand Dollars

added. Catch weights. Once round.

Colts and Fillies under 3 years allowed 10 lbs. Mares 7

do. Winners at any public meeting of the distance in which

they are entered to carry 5lb extra. If winners of more

than one race, extra 3lb. Horses may be run with or without

place, at the option of owners. Any rider presented by

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place, at the option of owners. Any rider presented by

British Steamer "FAIRY,"

This fine, fast, log, beautiful Steamer will leave this

for the Ports of the Uruguay every TUESDAY, at Twelve

noon, and every SATURDAY, at Half-past Four in the

Afternoon, FOR MONTEVIDEO.

TARIFA.

Montevideo 8

Martin Garcia 4

Iligeritas 6

Fray Bentos 8

Concepcion del Uruguay 10

Roman 10

Paysandu 10

Concepcion, Salto 18

Metallurgic—Gold, 1 per cent.; silver, 4 per cent.

Freights—10 pats. per ton of 40 feet, or 40 arabes

No Passengers allowed on board without their corre-

sponding tickets from the Agency; otherwise they will

have to pay one patron extra.</

Subscription to the "Standard"

\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatsoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All talsi andeam nil veri non audeam dicere."—Cicero.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

The Approaching Crisis.

It appears, beyond all doubt, now that things are approaching a grand crisis in the Banda Oriental. The Montevideo papers state that Urquiza has notified President Mitre that if the Argentine Government means to look calmly on at the invasion of the Oriental Republic by the Brazilians, he for one is determined to oppose it.

Of course, people will say, who can believe the Montevideo papers, no matter what they say? But we, as impartial observers, must remark that there is a great tinge of probability in the story. It was not for nothing that the Argentine war steamer, 25 de Mayo, was despatched by Government late at night with sealed orders; and in a country such as this, where so little respect is entertained for the law, it is by no means improbable that a man who is represented to us as panting to regain his former power and influence, should embrace a cause which even even amongst thinking men is popular.

It is extremely difficult to decide on the best course for our Government to adopt in the present emergency. Many believe that the safest policy is to leave the Banda Oriental to itself; but if the invasion takes place, and Brazil hoists her flag on the Uruguay, neither President Mitre nor Governor Saavedra can respond for Entre Rios and Corrientes.

To subjugate rebels such as the Chacho, to defeat invaders such as Saa, will always meet with the approbation of the people; but to fight Urquiza, for attempting to drive Brazil out of the Banda Oriental, is a very different matter, and if the President, through a vacillating policy, allows Urquiza to take the initiative, he will discover, when it is too late, that he will be compelled to follow in the rear when by right he should have his place in the van.

A paper published in Montevideo called the "Propagatore," states that President Mitre sent down a note to the Brazilian Minister, in the 25 de Mayo, disapproving of the ultimatum and the intervention. The "Reforma" states that the cause of this special despatch was an extraordinary note which the Government had received from Urquiza. President Mitre will require the wizard's wand to steer clear of the present impending troubles which hang over this country, all which have been brought on by the Flores' rebellion.

Not even if Flores gets into Montevideo, not even if all the Blancos are expatriated, not even if proclamations are placarded through that ruined country that the revolution is over, peace restored, and law and order established, not even if all these events come to pass, will the claims of Brazil be less urgent, the retribution less inexorable.

It may be as some assert that President Mitre is only waiting for Flores to enter Montevideo, to join with him in ejecting the Brazilians, but we leave it to our readers to say with what hope of success, in a country so distracted and ruined by a year and a half of civil war.

The capture of Salto and Tacuarembó by the Brazilians is hourly expected; it is said that they will only be temporarily seized as guarantees, but are we to be told this when it is notorious that for years and years Brazil has been longing for an outlet for her produce in the Uruguay, and is it probable that it she once gets possession of the port of Salto, she will subsequently surrender it to conciliate River Plate politicians?

It may be that we are mistaken in our views on this subject, and that the independence, the integrity, of the Banda Oriental was never in less peril, but let not Argentines dream, that, with Martin Garcia in their hands, they hold command of the rivers. English military men who have inspected that land, give it as their opinion that the fortifications would not hold out for one hour before even a gunboat. The Bra-

zilian fleet at present in Montevideo is too formidable to be laughed at, and even if we had another Brown to defend us, the Argentine squadron is neither fit nor ready for action. The truth of the matter is, that the National Government places the most implicit confidence in the protestations of Señor Saravia, because it is extremely convenient so to do, but Urquiza, probably finds an opposite course equally convenient, in his demands. The crisis is rapidly approaching, Heaven grant that it may flow over.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The late disturbance in the Boca, which caused such excitement through town a few days ago, had a most extraordinary solution in Montevideo. The "Reforma" states that the cause of the row was, that a small river boat was about to leave for the Banda Oriental, with forty or fifty soldiers of the 2d Regiment of Infantry on board. The passengers demanded of the Captain that he should weigh anchor and set sail, but the Captain refused until he was paid his \$4,000, the balance due him. The shouts and cries of 'death' to the captain were so vehement that at last one of the gentlemen from the Captain of the Ports went down, but as it looked rather squally for him, he sent up to Cazon for help; meanwhile, the \$4,000 was paid, and when the police got down, ready to punish the whole Boca population if necessary, the vessel had left. The soldiers were going to join Flores, and were very impatient to land in the B. Oriental. We think that the Government ought to inquire into this, as it is most scandalous, if true.

We notice the arrival of some superior Shropshire rams and ewes in the "John. Ritson," for the estancias of George Bell and Son. These animals have been selected with the greatest care, and are said to be a better cross with the Merino than either the Rambouillet or Negrette.

A rather ingenious robbery has been recently perpetrated by a camp schoolmaster on a respectable German merchant of this city. It appears that the German merchant has many country pulperos as customers, and that the schoolmaster in question had been for some months employed in the family of a pulpero at Las Flores, that the pulpero had been in the habit of sending orders to town written by the schoolmaster. Some weeks ago he dismissed him, and last week the German merchant received an order in the same handwriting as usual, for some twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods. The man who delivered the order being a tropero, the goods were, as a matter of course, delivered, and, by the merest chance, the German, seeing a neighbor of the pulpero's in town, wrote him a letter, inclosing the invoice. What was the consternation of the pulpero when he received this note! not having ordered any goods whatever, he came into town and explained the affair to the German, who at once repaired to the "Once de Setiembre;" he had enquiries made, and there he learned that the goods had been sold to some Italians at half price. The tropero was caught, but the schoolmaster is out in the camp looking for good sheep to buy with the money realized by the swindle.

Town is rife with all sorts of stories about M. Elizalde's diplomatic dinner party. It would seem that this being his first attempt at a whitebait, things did not go off as they should; everybody was toasting everybody's health. M. Buschenthal, they say, proposed the health of all present, which at home is a very usual toast. Nobody responded, and M. Estrada, at a late period in the evening, toasted the paper dollar. If M. Gonzales would toast a few millions of them in the bank patio, merchants would be better pleased. Our facetious colleague, the "Tribuna," represents the dinner to have ended in a most undiplomatic manner.

The Plaza Lorea will be duly inaugurated on the 11th September. We hear that it will be a very grand affair, and that the Provincial Government will give a magnificent *déjeuner* before the speeches, &c., commence.

The estancieros and shopkeepers of Lobos are busy getting up a petition to Government to make a line of railway from Moreno to Lobos. Some very influential parties have taken the matter up, and it is thought that as soon as the Western Railway is finished to Mercedes, Government will begin a branch line to Lobos.

Several more war steamers and gunboats have left, and are about to leave Rio for Montevideo. Our friends in the Mount are getting quite alarmed at the Brazilian pretensions, and fear that shortly the Republic of Uruguay will be a province of the empire.

The Provincial Governments of the interior are at present very busy in having the lands surveyed, and are looking for purchasers at any price.

If we are to believe the newspapers, Catamarca will prove the California of the nation. Splendid gold mines have been discovered by persons who were looking for silver, and no end is put to the hidden wealth of the gold mines. The natives are flocking from all quarters. One lucky fellow has got hold of a vein, which is represented to be four yards wide, and running through the whole province (oh!) Such are the accounts. At all events, we hope it will not prove like the San Juan silver.

The Provincial Government has paid over 100,000 dollars to M. La Torre to build a public school-house in Zarate, the State schools having been previously located in the house of an Irish estanciero.

Mr. Wheelwright is expected in Cordova by the end of the month. We would advise Mr. W. not to be in such a hurry to leave us, as the roads are not the very best, and the weather is inclement at present. The subscriptions to the stock in Cordova have not been the thing: in Rosario they were, however, very satisfactory.

One of the most barbarous attacks we have heard of for a long time is that which we read in the columns of one of our colleagues. A poor milkman was returning home the other day, and as he was wending his way a little outside of Moron, two gauchos attacked him; they lassoed the poor fellow and dragged him along the road for three squares. The justice of the peace, hearing of the matter, started off, and luckily arrived in time to save the poor fellow's life, as the lasso was tightened round his face and head, not neck. The Moron road is infested with gangs of vagabond gauchos, who have no passports, never works and nobody knows where they come from. When will these ruffians be punished as they deserve?

In the "Tribuna" critique on the La Plata ball, our colleague falls into a horrible geographical blunder, saying a young lady whose name is identical with that of the desert which divides Asia from Africa. As there is no such desert, there must consequently be no such girl as the one referred to.

An important land auction will take place at the Cabildo on the 5th, 6th and 7th prox. The land is near the Villa Mercedes, and belongs to the estate of Mr. Connor Garaghan deceased. See advertisement.

The new church at Dolores we hear cannot be finished for a less sum than one million paper dollars; the Government thinks it cannot afford so heavy a subsidy.

The row on the Southern Railway at San Vicente is now we hear over, the defaulting sub-contractor has been arrested; the head contractor we understand has agreed to pay the peons. Last week, things looked very awkward in that quarter, and the persons connected with the line had to go all well armed; the peons intimated their determination to cut up the works if not at once paid, and to stand fight if Government sent any troops out to suppress the row.

The arrival of the Brazilian Minister, with the whole of the legation, yesterday morning, caused a slight stir in town: people were running to and fro, in the greatest haste, as all sorts of stories were current respecting things in Montevideo. Lucas Moreno, it appears, has left the army, and is now in the Mount. The army is therefore without a leader. The Captain-General of Durazno fled without firing a shot.

The Provincial and National Governments have at last come to terms about the exchange of the bonds for the paper dollars. Our readers may, therefore, expect to hear of a monstrous burning of ninety millions of paper money. This, after all, will prove the most injurious measure for the country, unless some other circulating medium is supplied.

The "Tribuna" states that all the papers in town, with the exception of the "Progres" and "Nacional" are in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. Our colleague must not have read the "Standard" if he thinks so, for we believe, instead of abolishing capital punishment, a bill ought to be introduced for the purpose of making capital punishment more effective in Buenos Ayres.

The Payon in her last trip down brought some silver in bars; the stockholders of the San Juan mines were in great spirits; but they soon were undeceived, as the silver in question came from Catamarca consigned to a Spanish house.

The Provincial Government has received an offer from a German banking house in Frankfurt, of all the specie which it may require to redeem the paper dollar at the low interest of seven per cent per annum. We think the Government ought to take this offer.

Reply to the Ultimatum.

PROSPECT OF AFFAIRS.

The term of Señor Saravia's ultimatum expiring on Wednesday, President Aguirre's Government sent a reply, calling for arbitration by some neutral power, and concluded, (according to the "Plata") in the following manner:

It shall be left to arbitrators to decide on the justice of the claims made by the Oriental Government against Brazil, and in case these be admitted, the means will then be devised for examination of all pending claims on both sides.

This was, evidently making a burlesque of the Brazilian Mission, and Señor Saravia accordingly demanded his passports. Meantime the steamer, "25th de Mayo," arrived from Buenos Ayres with special despatches from President Mitre to Señor Saravia, and a boat was at once sent to deliver the same on board the Brazilian gunboat "Niterohy," after which the Argentine steamer returned to Buenos Ayres without communicating with Montevideo. There was a great anxiety to know the purport of these despatches, which has not transpired.

The Brazilian Minister embarked on same evening (Wednesday) in the war steamer Almirante for Buenos Ayres and arrived here on yesterday morning.

It is impossible to say what turn events will now take. Some think that the Argentine note was a declaration on the part of this Government against Brazilian invasion. Others, that it had quite a contrary signification. Before many days the events will develop these intricacies of state-craft.

Reason and Necessity of Capital Punishment.

Death for wilful murder was established not as some may suppose for human revenge, as represented by the hand of the law, but in a great measure to place between the murderer and the relatives or friends of the murdered an impassable barrier, avoiding by this means the exercise of animal revenge implanted in the breast of every mortal, and to prevent a repetition of a similar offence by the same individual, thus securing order and respect for civil law. Now if death for wilful murder be abolished men will feel that justice has been done to their murdered fellows while the assassin eats, drinks and is merry, although in a penitentiary, and his support being paid out of the very pockets of those he has injured so grievously. If this man has murdered my brother, why should he be given a pension for life and comfortable quarters? why should he in having deprived society of a useful and honorable member be left in the enjoyment of that which he denied to the other, and be kept as a burden to the state? Will ye tell us, ye who are more learned to pick holes in briefs than to discover between right and wrong, will ye tell us that our honored member of society is not half the value in law as the murderer? that the former brings no lawsuits or fees, while the latter produces everything; be this as it may, the assassin is about to have a criminal emancipation: what have you reserved for the honest? We will answer you—the dark revenge of animal nature.

Is this then justice; are the thousands of honest men and women in this country to be subservient to the few, and that subservient one of terror? are men of principle to be deprived of their privileges, and these privileges consisting in nothing else than being distinguished by the criminal laws framed for another class of society—abolish all laws! and then you will have the golden dream of the ultra-democrats—either all ruffians or all angels.

To abolish this law is to place all men on a level in the scale of intelligence and morality; this may be the visionary dream of so-called democrats, but we give the real democrats credit for having much higher intellectual discernment. But should this really be the view of honest democrats we confess we have mistaken its principles and now abjure its creed.

Before concluding, there is another point upon which we would touch. Laws are useless to a country which has no need of them, but of vital importance to that which has. Now the true value of a law is known only by its execution: if, therefore, the administration of that law be imperfect, its effect will be imperfect likewise: this, then, is not the fault of the law, but of the administrators. If, therefore, judges lack the moral courage to pronounce sentence of death upon a deserving criminal, for fear of ulterior revenge, as we have said before, the fault lies with the judges, and the law is nowise injured, inasmuch as it had not received a fair trial.

This lack of administration engenders innumerable evils—respect for the

tribunals is lost, and crime is added to crime with impunity. Reckless men become emboldened by the lethargy of the judges, and readily interpret their lenity into fear or friendship.

In concluding this article we would call the attention of our legislators to the administration of our laws before pronouncing upon their efficacy in the prevention of crime, and to hold their hand before plunging a country already steeped in blood into the most infernal anarchy, desolation, and ruin.

GLADIUS.

Sheepskins.

A WOOLLY SUBJECT.

Sheepskins are now worth from fifteen to twenty dollars each, a sufficient bait to induce dishonest people to kill strange sheep which may, by accident, or otherwise, be in their flocks: the class of persons to whom I allude are not entirely as scarce as diamonds, for I know some who while out having any sheep, can sell two or three skins weekly. It may be said these people buy sheep for consumption, and sell the skins of those consumed; that may be, although no person in their immediate neighbourhood has any remembrance of ever having sold them any; but in a free country people are at liberty to go four or five leagues to buy meat, which is, very probably, what they do—whether they forget paying for it, or not, is a secret best known to themselves. If a man can sell sheepskins without having sheep of his own, or without buying any, it is to be supposed such a man would sell on a larger scale, if he had a flock of his own, even a small flock for a *cinuelo*. Well then to prevent this, and with a view of making us all keep honest, I would request some of you, dear readers, to advise the Minister to issue an order, making it obligatory to take off sheepskins with the seal. We all have, or are supposed to have, our señales duly registered at our respective juzgados; consequently, when we sell skins, we could legalize the sale by giving the purchaser a certificate, which would entitle him to a 'guia' from the judge, who of course would know by referring to the registry whether the certificate was true or false; all this has to be done to obtain a 'guia' for cowhides and horse skins. It is certainly more required in the case of sheepskins, for it is much easier to steal a sheep than either a cow or mare; an expert member of the vagrant society could steal a sheep from the most watchful shepherd in the clear day. None, perhaps, would like to admit so much, nevertheless, it has been done. For instance, a gaucho could give the shepherd's horses a wheel to the right or left, which would probably send the shepherd after them, giving the gaucho or some friend of his time to lasso a sheep. While the shepherd is at dinner, while on any business at a distance from his flock, while in conversation with an obliging friend of the gaucho, or in many other ways, the act could be done without leaving a trace and without any negligence whatever on the part of the shepherd. As such it is time, full time, to put a stop to this sort of sheep-stealing, especially as it can be done without inconvenience or injury to any but those who actually steal. A simple decree prohibiting the sale of sheepskins devoid of the seal is quite enough to strike the evil at the root. This is not a subject requiring to be dealt with by parliament; it is simply a subject of police regulation for the better protection of property.

DICK.

Irish Immigration

(BY AN ARGENTINE CONTRIBUTOR.) The future of these countries, we hesitate not to assert, depends on the increase of foreign immigration; for it is the chief element of our industrial life. It serves also as a link in the great chain of nationalities uniting the interests of different peoples by means of commerce, blending distinct races by social intercourse and familiar relations, and smoothing down the rough points inherent in most men who have not left their native country.

English immigrants (that is from the three kingdoms) bring to the shores of America a fund of material wealth in their bone and sinew, their laborious habits, their practical good sense, the morality of their domestic life, and their uniform respect for the law, characteristics which elevate England to the rank of the model nation of the Earth.

The various Governments of those sections of this continent formerly termed Spanish America, being wholly occupied with civil wars, have, for years, forgotten to attract to our fertile territories the vivifying element of immigration. Not so Brazil; but the United States was significantly successful, for, that country absorbed in 15 years no fewer than two millions of Irish.

The Argentine Republic is now in full enjoyment of peace: the arts of industry, formerly unknown among us, offer a source of incalculable wealth to the idle hands of so many impoverished Europeans. Railways, cotton plantations, agricultural colonies to populate our untrodden plains and turn the Pampas to account, are so many enterprises requiring the robust arm of the emigrant laborer. Why then are the Governments of the River Plate so tardy to make known such advantages to people beyond the seas? Why have they not pamphlets circulated, and active agents at work who will make the names of these countries familiar in the humblest cabin, and induce the dwellers therein to leave their poverty-stricken homes and come to these hospitable shores?

This should be the grand aim and unceasing labor of our statesmen and public writers. Peace is consolidated by the foreign element, which acts as a counterpoise to the native instability of our Argentine character. The careful toil of the European awakens in our countrymen a love of industry; his respect for the law and for his superiors is moreover a salutary example; and finally the sweat of his brow brings wealth to the nation.

We demand of the Ministry its most strenuous exertions, unless it remain unmindful of the signal benefits which give such palpable results and primarily tend to the aggrandizement of the Republic.

COLUMBIA.

LATEST FROM CHILE.

Neutrality about the Chinchas.

IMPENDING WAR WITH BOLIVIA

The Chilean Government has declared an absolute neutrality in the quarrel between Peru and Spain, on the plea that both nations are on friendly terms with the Republic. This measure has been severely censured by the press, as also the occupation of Mejillones by the Chilean admiral, which will cause a war with Bolivia, as the latter state claims the guano of that place. The authorities of Valparaiso and the other ports have orders to supply the Spanish fleet with coal, provisions, and all necessities.

The present news brings 15 days later date, but Peru is still inactive, the only warlike movement being the intended launch of the new Monitor, at Callao, to take place on June 21st: a fatal accident occurred on board, one of the sentinels accidentally shooting one of the workmen. The town of Callao was thrown into great alarm by a fire which broke out in the Club Mercantil, but it was happily got under.

The Government of Ecuador is evidently friendly towards Spain, and has ordered the authorities of Guayaquil to supply Admiral Pinzon with whatever he may require. The Triunfo and Heredia proceeded to that port for provisions, leaving only the Covadonga and Resolucion to guard the Chinchas: hereupon the Peruvian papers advised an attempt to surprise the islands, but the Government of Lima has a salutary terror of the Spanish grape, and declined the enterprise.

The Bolivian Government is equipping a large army, ostensibly to aid Peru, but more probably to avenge the aggression by Chile in the Mejillones. There is a strong party in Ecuador favorable to Peru, and two provinces have rebelled against the Government; a body of 800 troops was sent from Guayaquil to restore order.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO

The Great Gas-fight

The "Plata" publishes a series of letters beginning July 30th and ending August 7th, exchanged between the Municipality, the Government and Mr. James Bell, relative to opening the streets and laying down gas-pipes by the last named. The city was formerly lighted with gas, until an epidemic fever broke out, and the town-council, supposing it was caused by gas, ordered the abolition of the new method of lighting. Several efforts have been since made to restore the gas, and at length Mr. Bell was commissioned to lay down the pipes again, with the permission of Government. The Municipality put in its veto, and the matter has remained in debate for three years! The present age being in favor of *faits accomplis* Mr. Bell went to work and ripped up the streets, leaving the Municipality to argue *ex-post facto*.

On the 30th ult. that body sent orders to the Chief of Police to stop Mr. Bell's excavations, which was carried into effect on the 1st inst. and the latter on the same day wrote a sharp reply. On the 3rd, order was sent by the Minister to negative the prohibition, and allow Mr. Bell to continue operations, and this so enraged the Municipal Com-

mittee that they wrote a most insolent letter to the Minister, intimating to him that he should mind his own business, and that the Municipality was about to resign *en masse*.

The Ministerial note of the 7th is an extinguisher, reprimanding the Municipality for gross impertinence, and denying their right to stop Mr. Bell, adding that the public had already suffered too much from the disputes of 3 years' standing, and the matter was now finally laid before a special committee.

It is rumored that General Servando Gomez was unable to join the army, the road being intercepted by rebel forces; also that Lucas Moreno is at present in Montevideo, and the army therefore remains without a General. Colonel Palomeque arrived in town from Canelones and had an interview with the President, before his return. It is proposed to get up a funeral service for the officers shot by Flores at Florida.

There is still great talk about Italian diplomatic intervention, but the rupture with Brazil, and retirement of Sr. Saraiva, will leave little room for same; it is the straw to which the drowning man clings. A courier of Flores was captured at Aguada, and it is said some letters were found on him, directed to the Brazilian envoy.

On Wednesday a train of waggons, laden with tobacco and yerba, was despatched for head-quarters. The "Reforma" also announces the departure, same day, of General Gomez and staff. The "Nacion" states that the French fleet at Rio had weighed anchor for the River Plate.

Letters from Guadalupe, 10th inst., state that the rebels continued their excesses at Florida, burning several houses. Flores has formed his prisoners into a battalion called Florida, in which are incorporated all the National Guards.

A subscription has been got up for the widow of Major Paragat. The Opera Company has not received the full supply of music for *Travatore*, and will therefore make its debut in *Hernani*.

The arrival of the Argentine war-steamer 25 de Mayo, and subsequent departure of Sr. Saraiva caused much agitation among political circles.

The Paraguay Mails.

GREAT NATIONAL REJOICINGS.

The steamer Paraguari arrived yesterday with the "Semanario" to August 6th. Dr. Carreras had reached Asuncion, and was supposed to be bearer of a special mission from the Government of Montevideo. The news of the rupture of mediators with Flores was badly received, and it is likely Paraguay will interfere in the pending difficulties.

The 24th of July being the President's birthday was the cause of a week's rejoicing all over the Republic. The fetes in Asuncion were of unprecedented splendor, and the several towns of the interior gave themselves up to mirth and amusement: balls, levees, addresses, games, illuminations, triumphal arches, &c., were the order of the day.

The increase of traffic since the railway has been opened to Pirayú causes the trains to run, now, everyday instead of twice a week as formerly. We read that quantities of tobacco and cotton are coming in from the country districts by this channel. The telegraph-wires, under supervision of Mr. Von Fisher, are being laid down from Asuncion to a place called Tres Boas on the frontiers of Corrientes: this is the first line marked out, and many of the posts are already up. Six native youths are being instructed in the working of the wires.

We are glad to notice another proof of progress: Mr. Charles Twite and staff have been despatched to make a mineralogical and geological survey of the whole country, commencing on the left bank of the river Cayabé: this will probably bring to light many subjects of scientific interest. A great depot for tobacco has been built at the capital, and is already full of bales.

On the 2nd inst. another section of the railway (4 miles) to Cerro Leon, was opened for public traffic.

Among the foreigners arrived last month were six Englishmen and an American. Mr. Van Halle, with his bazaar, has returned from Asuncion. Imports for July, \$144,587; Exports, \$168,560; Duties, \$44,473.

The "Buoy" in the Plaza.

Yesterday the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were treated to an exhibition of a truly extraordinary nature. The traction engine being got to rights, put on steam and strode into the Plaza. Crowds of anxious and expectant citizens flocked to see the extraordinary phenomenon: it stopped in front of the National Government-house, but unfortunately got into a hideous pantano, and many thought the "Buoy" would

perish in it, but it succeeded in getting out at last. It then started off for Palermo, where, we believe, it will stop the night. A facetious English gentleman, who was in the Plaza looking at it, remarked dryly, that as "Porter" was the builder, and "Beare" the owner, it could very properly be termed a half-and-half enterprise. We congratulate Mr. Beare on the success of the enterprise, as we think after what people saw yesterday in the Plaza, there can be no doubt that traction engines, under proper management, can be made to travel in the country.

Heroism of a Servant Girl.

On Tuesday last a man entered a house in Calle Temple, and asked if the lady of the house was at home: on being answered in the negative by the servant girl, he requested her to give him a glass of water. She went into the kitchen to comply with his request; he followed her and closed the door immediately, apparently with the intention of fastening her in, and then stealing whatever he could lay hands on. While he was trying to fasten the door on the outside, she poured some hot water which happened to be on the fire at the time into a jug, and after succeeding in pulling the door a little open dashed the water in his face. He immediately let go the door and rushed out of the house. It is not known whether the man is badly scalded or not, but it is to be hoped he is disfigured for life.

Funeral—A large concourse of friends accompanied the remains of Mrs. Keene, nee Dowdal, yesterday to the English cemetery. Deceased was the daughter of one of the oldest and most respected Irish residents, and is universally regretted.

Anniversary—Yesterday being the 58th anniversary of the defeat of the English, under Beresford, fireworks were let off from the Plaza.

On 'Change.

August 12, 1864.
Paper price of ounces \$452.
Do. sovereigns, 1384.
Specie depreciated again to-day, notwithstanding that the leading bears held off. The feeling on 'change was that gold is getting so plentiful it would have to be exported shortly.

First price of patacons, 28 30.
Second, 28 25.

CASH SALES, \$22,000.		
TIME SALES.		
Per Saturday	45,900	28 25
August 31	59,000	28 20
August 20	5,000	28 30
Sept. 21	6,670	28 45
Sept. 15	5,000	28 25
Aug. 26	10,000	28 25
Sept. 15	5,000	28 25
Aug. 26	1,000	28 25
Sept. 15	5,000	28 20
" 17	3,000	28 20
Dec. 31	6,000	28 15
Sept. 28	5,000	28 20
" 30	7,000	28 28
" 15	4,000	28 20
Jan. 20	5,000	28 20
Sept. 10	5,000	
" 17	5,000	28 20
" 24	5,000	
" 30	5,000	
Sept. 31	10,000	28 15
Oct. 31	10,000	28 10
Sept. 30	4,000	28 15
Aug. 20	9,000	28 20
Total sales 228,670		
Brokerage \$60 m/c.		

All the above sales, or at least seven-eighths of them, were made by small brokers, the King and his friends having left the market to itself for fear of a *stampede*. The buyers on long dates they say are the Germans, and for cash, the victimized bulls.

The differential expressions of opinion on 'Change to-day were—

Bulls—The arrival of the Brazilian Minister. The belief that the Brazilian fleet was coming to Buenos Ayres.

The Argentine Government was in a dilemma.

The sheepfarmers resolved only to sell their wool for specie.

The failure of the Government project. Mr. Rom and several others opposed to the loan.

No paper money; bad sign.

No clearances from the port since the 5th inst.

Probability of jerked beef being lost. Great want of confidence.

Leading brokers no longer selling.

Urquiza said to have ordered out his horse and recado.

Bears—Things beginning to look better everywhere.

Flores at date in Montevideo, and of course peace restored.

Mr. Echagay gone in the packet for ten thousand freshmen, fresh capital, fresh blood, fresh industry.

The liquidation-room positively overflowing with gold sovereigns, so much

so that the brokers have hardly room to make up their accounts.

The traction engine proved a great success, and consequent great facilities for bringing in produce from all parts of the Republic.

The most tempting offers made by Germans to the Government. Great proof of confidence in the exterior.

Ninety millions of paper money to be burnt "*mañana*."

Private banks in a most unpleasant situation as to what to do with specie. Patacons falling every day ten to fifteen centesimos daily. This must continue until shearing is over.

The mill auction in the Plaza 11 September at last came off. The place was crowded. It was knocked down to Mr. Demarechi in one million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. Kock, the popular broker, being the only bidder against Mr. Demarechi.

A very important sale of sheepskins was made in the Plaza 11 to-day, at the extraordinary high figure of \$320 per doz. This sale will be interesting to our camp readers. In the train to-day a little of everything came in—wool, hides, maize, and skins. All sold well, but there is very little doing in the Plaza: only about a dozen carts are in.

The Paraguayan steamer arrived late in the day. It appears that there is a good deal of cotton coming into Asuncion from the camp.

The Dutch brig Concordia has been placed on the berth to load for Antwerp by Messrs. Beun and Co.

MARITIME NEWS

ARRIVED.

11th.
Rotterdam, Dutch barque Maria.
Montevideo, national steamer Salto.
Montevideo, national war steamer 25 de Mayo.

SAILED.

10th.
Uruguay, national steamer Salto.
Rosario, national steamer Pavon.

Theatre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Sous la direction de Mr. D'HOTE.
Dimanche 14 Aout 1864.
24eme representation de l'abonnement.

2eme representation de
LES PANTIN DE VIOLETTE.
Opérette féerique en un acte, ornée de transformations, travestissements et changements d'ame. Paroles de Leon Balthus, mus que d'Adolphe Adam.

Decorations nouvelles peintes par M. Casanova.

Machines de M. Francisco Gatto.
Le grand duo redoublé.

LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.
Chantée par M. et Madame Fiorelle.

LA PARODIE DE LUCIE.
Grand chaussonnette comique par M. D'Hote—On commencera le spectacle par le

PARATONNERRE.
Comédie vaudeville en deux actes par MM. J. Gabriel et Duponty.

TO LET

Furnished apartments with or without Board at Calle Parque No. 82 Altos A 13 6 p.

TO LET

A nice Sala, boarded floor, with or without furniture. Calle del Temple No. 187. 3 p a 13.

Estancia for Sale.

By order of Dr. Echeverria, Judge of 1a. Instancia, will be sold by auction, on the evenings of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September in the galleries of the Cabildo, an estancia situated in the partido of Villa Mercedes, containing half a league front by a league in depth, valued at \$900,000 per league, and belonging to the late Mr. Cornelius Garaghan.

For further particulars, apply at the office of D. Tulio Mendez.

By order: August 10th
MANUEL GRANADOS.

1 m J 11.

Good English Cook.

A Man of some experience, who can give good references, seeks employment in an English family.

Apply at 108 Calle Paraguay. 3 p a 13.

Great Bargain.

To be Let, a splendid piece of Camp, sufficient for three puestras for sheep, distant three leagues from the Villa Mercedes, on a lease for four years. Inquire of Don Sylvestre Torroba, Villa Mercedes. a 13 6 p, 4 w

Harmony House.

Turtle Soup on Sunday all day. Board and lodging at moderate prices. HARMONY HOUSE, 124, Mayo. 13A, 3p

WANTED.

A Servant, who will make himself generally useful. None need apply without good recommendations. Calle Perú, No. 280. 13A, 3p.

NOTICE.

Cash will be given at a moderate interest to all Sheep Farmers on their wool, not compromising the sale.

PARKER Y CORDEBO.
Reconquista, No. 46. 13A, 3p.

TO LET.

Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with an English family having no children. 134 Calle Chile. 1m, A13

ALFALFA SEED.

For sale, some of a superior class, at \$70 m/c, in Calle Defensa 114. 3p A11

ALE and PORTER.

Superior London Stout in quarts and pints.

Superior Dublin Extra Stout in do do Superior Allsopp's Strong Ale in quarts.

Superior Pale Ale (variety of brands) in quarts and pints.

Superior strong Draught Ale in hogsheds.

Superior Pale do. do. in do.

" Bitter do. do. in barrels

" Burton do. do. in kilderkins.

A cask of Alloo Ale always on tap at Nuttall's Store.

No. 92 CALLE 25 MAYO. a 13, x m

Superior London Stout, In Quarts and Pints.

Superior Champagne, do. Bottled Ale of various marks.

For Sale by THOMAS DUGUID AND CO., 9p a 12 No. 30 Piedad.

Fresh Goods Just Received

Ladies' Colored Petticoats 6-4 All Wool Tartans

8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 12-4 Damask Table Covers

Extra Fine 3-4 Hose for Children

Ladies' Merino Hose, extra fine 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Extra Fine Blankets

Linen Table Cloths and Napkins

Ladies' Kid Gloves

White and Coloured Flannels

Ladies' Black and Coloured Chenille Nets

Scotch Caps, &c.—all of which are offered at moderate prices.

25 & 27—Calle Defensa—25 & 27. ALEXANDER FULTON & Co. j 23, 15 p

J. S. Wyllie & Co.,

GROCERS AND DRAPERS, and general dealers in Camp Stores, Calle Buenos Ayres, CHASCOMUS. 9, 2m.

Just received Direct,

A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets; sheetings and quilts, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4: all wool plaids, plain and striped linseys, heavy French cashmere, 4-4 Orleans, first-class 4-4 fronting linen and 11-4 linen sheeting, direct from Belfast, &c.

Lambs' wool vests, drawers and stockings cotton, do. do.

Boys, youths, and mens' woollen and cotton hosiery, Crimean shirts, &c. &c.

Also, pilot jackets and suits, boys and youths' do., heavy cord and mole pants, lined cheek shirts, white Hol and shirts with linen fronts, and wrist every size, &c., with many other articles too numerous to mention.

T. FALLON,

HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66 and 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000

The undersigned Agents for this Company are now authorised to receive applications for Life Assurance, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.

Prospectuses and all necessary information will be furnished on application

Bates Stokes & Co.

55—Maypu—55.

Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the "reduced tariff" rates.

j 29 m.

John Gentles,

WATCH MAKER; At Urie & Muir's, 162 Calle de la Defensa. 1m, A4

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF B. AYRES
Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,567 Pats. in 125 Shares.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Acunagui, President
Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President
Antonio Muro del Pont
Jacobo Paravicini
Constant Santamaría

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
J. A. Fernández
L. B. Wilkie
Mariano Billingham
Ladislao F. Martínez

GERENTE.
D. JUAN CASADO,
Doncello, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:—
1st—On one's own life, in shares of Five Silver Dollars and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd—Without loss of capital by death of the Insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their class, whose capital, however, is returned.
3rd—With loss of capital by death of the Insurer. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their class.
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (finca) and with the greatest security.
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—
Article 65—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 6 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable—200 dollars annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments subject to the following rules:—
1st—For Paper Money Subscribers, sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.
2nd—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.
By these means the Directors hope to gain its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the society.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martin (altos), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAU & CO.,

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city, by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P. P. Mau & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



SEWING MACHINES

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A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers. These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,
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THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE,

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Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.

Low Prices—Fixed Prices.

Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57-DEFENSA-57.

(Corner of Potosí)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

Through Tickets given to all parts of the Upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.
Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.
The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Paxon until 10 p.m. for receiving parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Paxon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

NEW GOODS.

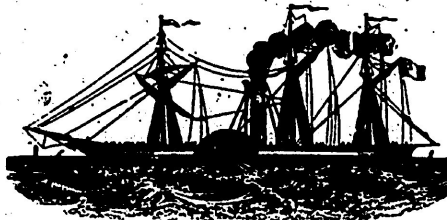
The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres,
49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA 49 & 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Reg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality; Ladies White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes; Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Real Welsh Flannels,

9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets; White Shirtings, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c. Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value

49 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.



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LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA, PARAGUAY, PARANA, URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. The Steamer "UNA," to have left Liverpool on the 8th July, and expected in the course of a few days, will be the next opportunity. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating thirty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Batty guarantees his usual liberal treatment.

These Boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61



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All kinds of English Printing done here at reasonable charges: bill-heads, \$200 per thousand; paperclips, \$150 per thousand; circulars or placards \$50 per hundred.

Great Reduction.

STREET-VIEWS AT 30%.

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To be rented, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido of Pila. For particulars, apply at 180, Calle Florida.

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LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,

Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

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35 " Sacred Music do
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Orders from England promptly attended to. m 8x

On sale in the partido of Las Flores squatters' right to 3 leagues of good camp for sheep. Linderos Messrs. Portugues, Goya and Casares.

In the partido of Tandil, 38 leagues from Buenos Ayres, one league, linderos Messrs. Ivaola, pays \$6,000 per annum rent to the Government.

In property seventeen leagues in Cordoba, embracing the railway on both sides. This land is at present stocked with cattle and mules and has over 100,000 bricks on the spot ready for building wells, houses, corrals, &c

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb

Table d'Hote on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

J 26.

Just Published,

Price \$20.

"The Cotton-fields of Paraguay and Corrientes,"

By M. G. MULHALL.

On sale at Messrs. M'Kern's

Grand Hotel Du Louvre

The proprietor of the Grand Hotel du Louvre has the honor to inform the public that from 1st of July, he will open a table d'hote in his saloons at a fixed hour.

Breakfast will be served at 10 o'clock, dinner at 5 p.m. The bill of fare will be changed everyday, and the wines first class. The proprietor hopes by a good and choice selection of viands and an attentive service to leave nothing to be desired, in satisfying his numerous supporters J 29. 1m

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.

JOHN BEST & BROS.

j5, 1 m

Governess.

A Lady, a clergyman's daughter, who has had much experience in tuition, is anxious to obtain a situation as Resident Governess in Buenos Ayres. The course of instruction comprises English in its several branches, the use of the globes, drawing, painting, music, and instruction in singing, and the rudiments of French.

Pupils under 12 years of age preferred.

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